SUMMARY TRANSLATION OF "RADIO" NO. 01 [JANUARY] FOR 1989

[Rough, summary translations of articles of possible interest to amateurs, from the monthly magazine RADIO, published jointly by the Ministry of Communication of the USSR and the military training organization DOSAAF.]

[As part of their support of IARU (International Amateur Radio Union) activities, the Region 1 IARU Secretariat and The American Radio Relay League, Inc. reimburse the translator for subscription and postal expenses.]

[NOTE: Square brackets are used by the translator to set off a comment, a reference, the expansion and translation of an abbreviation, or the equivalent of an expression or address in the other language. Their contents do not appear in the original.]

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Outer front cover, p 2: "'RADIO' MAGAZINE IN SPACE."

[The front cover shows Musa Manarov, U2MIR, reading the February 1988 issue of RADIO magazine while in space aboard the "Mir" ("Peace") orbiting space station.]

[New Year's greetings]

... Looking at the orbiting complex from the side, you'll see — beside the symbolic word "Mir" — the flag of our Motherland, secured to the flagpole consisting of our VHF antenna. ... 73! 73! 73! from U1MIR, U2MIR, and U3MIR.

[Article proper]

These New Year's greetings were received by the editors not long before the return of Vladimir Titov and Musa Manarov to Earth. The greetings are especially prized by us as they were sent by the first residents of space to take to the amateur airwaves. This was probably the most sensational event of 1988 for the world amateur community.

Vladimir Titov, Musa Manarov, and Valeriy Polyakov got involved with amateur radio in the following way. Once the "Mir" space-complex crew, then consisting of Titov and Manarov, had gotten accustomed to their routines, Musa began to think back to radioelectronics, a childhood interest in which RADIO magazine had played an important part. He wanted to leaf through its pages again. The officials at the flight control center relayed his request to the editors of RADIO, and at the first opportunity — the dispatch of a transport vehicle to the station — fresh issues were delivered to the spacecraft, with greetings on behalf of the readers and employees of RADIO.

As they say, appetite comes with eating.

Cosmonauts have free time and days off.

The editors of RADIO, Vladimir Titov, and Musa Manarov suggested installing a transceiver aboard the spacecraft. The flight controllers concurred. The editors prepared a 3/4-wave whip antenna with a device to attach it outside the spacecraft. Valeriy Agabekov, UA6HZ, donated a two-watt ultrashortwave transceiver.

Soon this equipment was delivered to the spacecraft.

Meanwhile U1MIR was assigned to Vladimir Titov, U2MIR to Musa Manarov, and U3MIR to Valeriy Polyakov, who joined them after the joint Soviet-Afghan flight. On 8 November [1988] at about 0900 MSK [0600 UT] U2MIR conducted the first test communication with UK3KP [the collective station of Komsomol'skaya Pravda, the newspaper of the party youth organization Komsomol]. On 12 and 13 November a lively discussion took place on the service channel between RADIO employees and the cosmonauts.

On these same days the space radio amateurs contacted radiostations of an AMSAT symposium in Atlanta (USA).

This is the way that the first space-to-Earth amateur bridge began operation. Call-signs from India, Canada, the USA, Australia, Zimbabwe, Argentina, Western Europe — many countries and continents, among them, of course, call-signs of Soviet radioamateurs — filled the logs of the "Mir" station.

pp 6 - 8: "OVER THE NORTH POLE TO CANADA."

[Introduction]

by [Dr.] Dmitriy [I.] Shparo [UA3AJH, expedition leader]

The Soviet participants in the moving [marshrutnaya] group were Vladimir Ledenev, Yuriy Khmelevskiy, Anatoliy Mel'nikov, Vasiliy Shishkarev, Aleksandr Belyayev, Anatoliy Fedyakov, Mikhail Malakhov, and Dmitriy Shparo. The skitrek began 3 March [1988] at mys Arkticheskiy [Arctic Cape], Severnaya Zemlya [USSR] and lasted 91 days. For Tolya [nickname for Anatoliy] Mel'nikov, the radioman of the moving group, the 1800-km trip was especially difficult: He had frozen his toes during a similar expedition in 1986 and had suffered partial loss of them. But no one else was available as radioman, so he decided to go. He was always the last one to get into the tent at night to warm up, after sending off radio dispatches.

[Article proper]

"At CRRL Headquarters"

by L[eonid Mikhaylovich] Labutin [UA3CR].

I met Tom Atkins, VE3CDM, president of the Canadian Amateur Radio League [Kanadskaya radiolyubitel'skaya liga, literally Canadian Radio Amateur League] without leaving Moscow. For us shortwavers, it's a common thing: Contact any amateur in the city where the person you're looking for lives, and ask the amateur to get him up on frequency. As a rule this is done through a local ultrahighfrequency net (via repeater), available in all civilized countries. That's how my first conversation took place with VE3CDM, by direct Moscow - Toronto radio link.

So here we were in the headquarters of the Canadian amateur radio organization, located in Tom's house on the outskirts of Toronto, the biggest city in the country. Around a map of the Arctic, spread out on the floor, were two others besides Tom and myself: Al D'Eon, VE3AND, assistant to the president, and Tony Fegan, VE3QF, an old on-the-air acquaintance and now a computer specialist.

We examined a communications diagram. The skiers' group, moving from the point of departure, Cape Arctic [mys Arkticheskiy], to the North Pole, would maintain a daily shortwave schedule with the base group on Severnaya Zemlya (Sredniy Island) and with drifting station SP-28. From the North Pole to the finish line in the Cape Columbia area, the base group in the settlement of Resolute Bay and SP-28 would be the principal stations to be worked by the skiers.

During the entire time there had to be dependable communication between the base groups and the radio stations of the expedition staffs in Moscow and Ottawa. This was necessary for safety, for coordinating parachute drops, and for conveying information to the press. If needed, the intermediate base on Dikson could become involved, from which the telephone line of the Ministry of Communication of the USSR could be used.

We also discussed the following communication matters: Communication with aircraft, satellite and packet communication, use of the KOSPAS – SARSAT distress and rescue system.[1] The discussion about coordination of radio operators was extremely important. This problem could be solved if both Canadian and Soviet radiomen could operate in the moving group and at the base locations. Since the expedition had no other means of communication but amateur radio, it was necessary to work out the transmission of official radiograms.

"Historic Protocol"

That's how the Canadians characterized the "Protocol on the Use of Amateur Radio Communication During the Joint Soviet–Canadian Ski Crossing and During the Preparatory Period," signed by representatives of the Ministry of Communication of the USSR; Yu[riy Borisovich] Zubarev, chairman of the Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR; T. Atkins; D. Shparo. The protocol is historic because no such document has existed in the history of the Soviet radio amateur movement. Now, according to the protocol, Canadian radiomen could operate from the territory of the USSR and Soviet radiomen from the territory of Canada. In addition, radiograms from a "third person" [third-party traffic] could be transmitted via the expedition's radio network — which is usually prohibited because this is a commercial communication function.

"How to Determine Coordinates?"

The moving group carried two KOSPAS radiobuoys, the first for use in case of distress and the second for navigational use. The second buoy, weighing 1.2 kg, sends radiosignals for two hours each day. A KOSPAS–SARSAT satellite stores these signals in memory and later dumps them to Earth. The coordinates of the radiobuoy are determined at information centers. The KOSPAS center of the Ministry of the Merchant Fleet of the USSR transmitted the coordinates by telephone to the radiostation of the expedition staff. The information was then sent by short wave to the base stations of the expedition and finally, also by short wave, to the moving group.

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[1]KOSPAS = COSPAS = kosmicheskaya sistema poiska avariynykh sudov (i samoletov) = space search–and–rescue system for ships (and airplanes); SARSAT = Search–and–Rescue Satellite. The COSPAS–SARSAT Search and Rescue Satellite System was established by an agreement of 5 October 1984 between agencies of the Canadian, French, Soviet, and US governments. The agreement took effect 8 July 1985. The system has been credited with saving hundreds of lives.

Everyone knows that shortwave can let one down, so this same information was also sent via the educational-experimental amateur satellite UoSAT. Coordinate information from the expedition staff (or from the SARSAT center in Canada) was sent simultaneously to the base stations and to the University of Surrey near London, where the satellite command center was located. At the command center, commands to the satellite were given, transformed by the "digitalker" system into human speech, and sent in the ultrashortwave band to Earth for reception with an ordinary FM receiver by the moving group. Since the satellite "dictionary" is limited to 500 words, the UoSAT command center had to work hard to devise a report format.

"Packet Communication"

Packet communication was used for the first time in our country in the expedition's radio network. RADIO readers are aware that amateurs abroad already make wide use of ~~the~~ this new communication mode. Continental shortwave and ultrashortwave networks have been created and are developing rapidly, operating at the second and third exchange levels. Amateur satellites are being planned and launched, tying these networks together into a global system. Government institutions, firms that design electronic equipment, and scientific and commercial organizations are supported this activity for their own purposes. Attracting youth to packet communication will provide the country with high-class specialists and also facilitate the development of industry.

It was with great difficulty that we received permission for packet communication from our official organizations. Foreseeing bureaucratic obstacles, we began to prepare the necessary equipment and began getting acquainted with the equipment in advance. We received assistance from colleagues from Hungary, the USA, and Canada. As a result we were successful in providing six stations with packet equipment:

EXOKP — Sredniy Island, operators UA3CR, RA3AU, and VO1SA/UAO;
4KODC — SP-28, operators UA3AOC and VE3CDX;
EXOPM — Dikson Island, operators RW3DR and UA3-170569 [UA3-170-569 assumed correct];
EX3HR — Moscow, expedition staff station, operator UA3HR;
RA3APR — Moscow, reserve [back-up?] station;
UA9NS — Omsk, repeater [relay?] station.

Commercially-made MFJ-1274 and PK-232 units were used as packet communication controllers. "Radio-86PK" and "Robotron" (on Sredniy) computers were used.

Packet communication was used up to the very end of the expedition and revealed all of its marvelous characteristics — 100% documentation, ability to prepare information in advance, high-speed exchange, and so on. Any packet station can serve as a repeater, which is extremely convenient. And no distortions. The central-newspaper correspondents who came to our snowed-in station were amazed by our electronic mailboxes.

I would like to mention here an initiative of the University of Surrey. Michael Meerman, GO/PA3BHF — with the approval of his "boss," Dr. Martin Sweeting, G3YJO — organized a special "mailbox" ["meylboks"] for the expedition. Only network stations could "deposit" letters. All interaction with the electronic "boxes" took place automatically, practically without operator intervention.

We calculated that during the expedition the base stations transmitted over 500 kilobytes of information.

[To be continued]

pp 9 - 11: "CQ-U."

INFO*INFO*INFO

USSR SHORTWAVE RADIOCOMMUNICATION RECORDS. Master of Sport International Class G[eorgiy Alekseyevich] Rumyantsev, UA1DZ, established new USSR records in the 1988 Telephone and Telegraph Shortwave Radiocommunication Championships of the USSR. During the telephone championship, G. Rumyantsev made 556 contacts in 8 hours of uninterrupted operation, 76 QSO's better than the previous record. In the telegraph championship, he made an improvement of 47 QSO's over the previous record of 525 established by K. Khachaturov, UW3AA.

IARU NEWS. [VHF/UHF/SHF leaders in the FRG; HF band plans for Region 1; increased amateur activity in Thailand; radioamateur telecenter in San Paulo; breakdown by class of the 440,000 amateur stations in the USA (the statement is made that technician class "permits operation and experiments only in bands above 30 MHz. To receive it knowledge of the telegraphic alphabet (in contrast to other classes) is not required"; new form of UK license.]

ADDRESSES OF QSL-BUREAUS. For [14 of the 15 — all but the RSFSR] union republics, plus Moscow and Leningrad.

Ukrainian SSR: 252056, Kiyev, ul. Industrial'naya, 27
[27 Industrial St., 252056 KIEV];
Byelorussian SSR: 220035, Minsk, GSP, ul. Kazimtsa, 48
[48 Kazimts St., 220035 MINSK GSP];
Uzbekskaya SSR: 700017, Tashkent, pr. Khurshida, 86-a
[86-a Khurshid Prospekt, 700017 TASHKENT];

Kazakhskaya SSR: 380033, Alma-Ata, ul. Rozybakiyeva, 105-a
[105-a Rozybakiyev St., 380033 ALMA-ATA];
Georgian SSR: 380044, Tbilisi, ul. Bochorma, 12
[12 Bochorm St., 380044 TBILISI];
Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR: 370000, Baku, abonementnyy yashchik 165
[Post Office Box 165, 370000 BAKU];
Lithuania: 232009, Vil'nyus, ul. Basanavichaus, 15
[15 Basanavichaus St., 232009 VILNIUS];
Moldavian SSR: 277014, Kishinev, ul. Bernardatstsi, 59
[59 Bernadratstsi St., 277014 KISHINEV];
Latvia: 226098, Riga-tsentr, abonementnyy yashchik 164
[Post Office Box 164, 226098 RIGA-CENTER];
Kirgizskaya SSR: 720052, Frunze, Botanicheskiy per. 1
[1 Botanicheskiy Pereulok, 720052 FRUNZE];
Tadzhikskaya SSR: 734026, Dushanbe, ul. Sportivnaya, 10
[10 Sport St., 734026 DUSHANBE];
Armenian SSR: 375007, Yerevan, pr. Ordzhonikidze, 87
[87 Prospekt Ordzhonikidze, 375007 YEREVAN];
Turkmenskaya SSR: 744020, Ashkhabad, abonementnyy yashchik 555
[Post Office Box 555, 744020 ASHKHABAD];
Estonia: 200125, Tallin, abonementnyy yashchik 125
[Post Office Box 125, 200125 TALLINN].

* * *

Moscow: 117311, Moskva, pr. Vernadskogo, 9/10
[9/10 Prospekt Vernadskogo, 117311 MOSCOW];
Leningrad: 199034, Leningrad, nab. Leytenanta Shmidta, 37
[37 Lieutenant Shmidt Embankment, 199034 LENINGRAD].

DX QSL VIA... . [One of sixty QSL routes] A22RB via KA3OYY. [A22RB's QSL manager's call was incorrectly given as KA3OVY in RADIO #08/1988 and correctly given as KA3OYY in RADIO #06/1988.]

VHF*UHF*SHF, edited by S. Bubennikov.

E_s.

The last E_s season, from 22 May to 6 August [1988], contained only 27 days with propagation on 144 MHz. The openings didn't exceed 4 hours in length. Last year there were 38 such days and the openings were somewhat longer.

UC2AAB writes that during the whole season only one (!) opening was identified in Byelorussia. UO5OB reports he had 216 QSO's in the course of six openings. UA9UKO heard the Alma Ata beacon three times; he didn't have a single QSO though many of his neighbors operated successfully during the season.

A detailed assessment of the E_s-season was given by UD6DE from Baku: "According to my observations beginning in 1981, last year's season turned out to be much worse on the whole than all previous ones. Even in the FM broadcasting band (66 – 73 MHz), E_s propagation was a rare guest and very often when it did occur [? – pri etom] the MUF didn't even reach the upper edge of this band.

Nonetheless the number of days with propagation for UD6DE turned out to be one more than last year — 15. In all, he had 186 QSO's, mostly with stations in a western and northwestern direction — with the Ukraine (13 oblasts), Maldavia, the central RSFSR (13 oblasts), Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, and Czechoslavakia. In addition, the first ultrashortwave QSO's were made from Azerbaydzhan to Austria — OE5PAM, OE3JPC, OE3OKS, and OE5MKM. These were the longest-distance QSO's (about 2884 km) in the season, not only for UD6DE but, according to available information, in the USSR. By the way, in 1988 UD6DE also had the closest E_s contact, with RA6HHT from Stavropol', over a distance of only 820 km.

UD6DE also had rare QSO's with RA4LCG, RA4PZ, and with Turkish radioamateur TA1D.

According to our data, amateurs from at least 55 oblasts used E_s-propagation during 1988.

Among QSO's by Soviet ultrashortwavers with foreign colleagues (almost all of them in Europe) were not at all unusual either with respect to distance or the geography [geographic features?] of the other station's QTH, with the exception, perhaps, of the contacts by RB5PA from Volynskaya Oblast' with 5B4AZ, 4X1IF, and 4X6IF from the Middle East area.

For the second year in a row, amateurs from the east of the country successfully used E_s-propagation.

On 6 June RL7GD and UL7GAN worked UA0ALA from Krasnoyarsk, who was heard for about 20 minutes. The next day, apparently for the first time from Kirgiziya, UM8MEM from Frunze worked UA9MAX from Omsk. Intense operation took place for over an hour and a half on 8 July — RL7GD, UL7GAN, UM8MEM, UL7QBV, and RL7FCF at one end of the path and UA9FAD, RA9FDD, UA9FFK, UY9EI, UA4WPF, UA9AKC, and UZ2AWQ at the other. The longest contact was over a distance of 2255 km between RL7GD and UA4WPF.

...

... UL7GAN adds that the 7 and 12 July openings coincided with the dates of the launching of the "Proton" series toward Mars — is this a coicidence or not?

IONO-FAI

In the opinion of UD6DE, an enthusiast of this as yet little-studied type of ultrashortwave propagation, FAI[2] was worse than the year before. At any rate, there were fewer stations. In the absence of other stations, only 12 days of FAI were identified, although by all indications there should have been about twice as many. (It should be noted that the E_s-season had better indicators, and FAI is closely related to E_s. In the period 2 June through 6 August, FAI was identified on 17 days, against 33 days the previous year.)

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[2]Field Aligned Irregularities. See summary translations RADIO #03/1987, page 9, and RADIO #03/1988, pp 12 — 15.

The only station UD6DE could reach regularly was RA6AAB, which he worked at about 2000 UT. UD6DE had one QSO each with RB5GU/A and RA6ACS. He heard a new station — UZ6XWB.

UG6AD had an FAI QSO with UO5OB. UG6AD's antenna was pointed at an azimuth of 325° and UO5OB's at 90°, placing the intersection of their beams above the Sea of Azov. Signals from Yerevan, with the distortion typical of this propagation mode, were sometimes heard in Kishinev (by UO5OX) and in Khersonskaya Oblast' (by UB2GA).

RA6AAB operated eastward (75° to 85° with an elevation angle of 10° to 15°, and westward (290° to 305°, 5° to 10°). In the latter case he had QSO's with Yugoslav, Romanian, Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Polish, and Austrian stations, about 50 in all.

UA4API is a new FAI station. On 20 July [1988] he heard somebody's weak signals from an azimuth of 260° all the way up to the beginning of an E_s opening. As it ended, he heard YU7EW fairly well: He didn't have an FAI QSO with him but had an E_s one instead. A bit earlier, UA4API heard UD6DE.

pp 12 – 13: "ALL CUPS TO THE MIXED TEAM OF THE USSR," by B[oris Grigor'yevich] Stepanov [UW3AX], Miskolc – Moscow. [According to an illustration of the logo used for these competitions, they took place at Miskolc-Csanyikvolgy (Hungary) from 8 to 13 August 1988.]

"It doesn't seem friendly somehow," joked a well-known Hungarian journalist. "After all, the competitions take place under the motto 'For Friendship and Brotherhood' yet one country took all the cups." Well, what can one say — in such events friendship and brotherhood certainly gain, but nonetheless the best team wins.

In the men's category only sportsmen from the USSR vied for the top places. Margus Meytus, Robertas Dabkus, and Sergey Gureyev won the first, second, and third prizes.

In the women's category, Lyubov' Bychak came in first, Tat'yana Gureyeva fourth, and Lyudmila Prilutskaya fifth, giving victory to the Soviet team.

In the youth category, Rin Chang Yon from North Korea came in first, Soviet "foxhunter" Batyr Miraliyev second, and the latter's teammate Vitaliy Geyt third, giving the Soviet team victory.

The Central Radio Club has the pleasant duty of establishing two new challenge [transferable] cups; the international jury awarded two of the three cups won at Miskolc to the mixed team of the USSR because our men and women won them three times in a row at "For Friendship and Brotherhood" competitions. A similar fate "threatens" the third cup since our youth team has won it twice in a row. But considerable effort will be needed in order for this to happen at the competitions to be held this year in North Korea.

p 14: ("Meeting 1989") "INVITATION TO CONVERSATION," by A[natoliy Vladimirovich] Gorokhovskiy, [RADIO] Editor-in-Chief.

We'll have to begin this first conversation by mentioning RADIO's reduced format, which is necessary for technical printing reasons. In order that the reader not receive less information, the number of pages has been increased. [New format 23.4 x 17 cm, 80 numbered (84 including covers) pages; old format 25.8 x 20.5 cm, 64 (68) pages.]

With this issue a new column [rubrika] begins on the pages of RADIO — frank contact between the editors and readers of RADIO concerning various current matters.

One of the most important topics will probably be the situation in which amateur radio finds itself. Yes, the radio amateur movement, especially technical creativity, is living through far from the best of times. The phenomena of stagnation [now said to have characterized the Brezhnev years] did it considerable harm.

What is required to make up for that harm? This question concerns also the officials of the Central Committee of DOSAAF who are called upon to manage the Soviet radio amateur movement.

I think it would be useful to consider transfering organizational and managerial functions relating to amateur radio to the CRC of the USSR, leaving responsibility for radiosport with the UTVPS [Upravleniye tekhnicheskikh i voyenno-prikladnykh vidov sporta - Administration of Technical and Military-Application Forms of Sport] [of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR]. This matter is particularly urgent because the UTVPS has nothing to do with technical creativity (which is not properly within its purview), yet technical creativity has always been the basis for radiosport. We shouldn't forget either that whereas something like 100,000 people engage in radiosport, hundreds of thousands, perhaps 2 to 3 million, engage in amateur radio. In addition, today the UTVPS and the CRC USSR often duplicate each other's functions.

The UMT [uchebno-metodicheskiy tsentr - Teaching Methodology Center] of the CC DOSAAF USSR tries to engage in some aspects of organizing technical creativity, but it must be stated frankly that it doesn't have the necessary competence. Such an attempt to "divide" amateur radio between the UTVPS and the UMT is ill advised. So there are grounds for the CRS USSR to become the center of amateur radio (including radiosport) in this country, as in the case in Czechoslovakia.

The foregoing in no way diminishes responsibility of the amateur community or local federations [of radio sport] for the current state of affairs. Unfortunately, many are waking up [too] slowly from an overly dependent mood, failing to take advantage of the broad possibilities offered by "perestroyka."

The editors intend to pursue discussion, with reader participation, of the chronic lag in the design and production of consumer radioelectronics equipment [BREA - bytovaya radioelektronnaya apparatura]. A [joint] session of the Committees on Science and Technology of the [two] houses of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR noted that our country's lag behind the world level in the production and use of computing equipment [vychislitel'naya tekhnika] had reached a critical, strategically-dangerous level and that the lag was continuing to grow ("Izvestiya," 14 August 1988). This applies in many respects to consumer radioelectronic equipment. Domestic industry fails to satisfy the demand for many popular types of such equipment, and this despite very high prices. So we think the matter of prices also merits discussion in RADIO.

The situation with videomagnetic equipment is very bad...

As in the past, the situation is critical with regard to compact cassettes. It's very very hard to buy them. Some workers of the Ministry of Chemical Industry [? - Minkhimprom] have tried to convince the editors that this results from a failure to adjust the high level of production of cassette recorders to that of compact cassettes. But this is getting things backwords. And what about videomagnetic [VCR] cassettes? Today domestic industry simply doesn't produce tape for videcassettes.

When will the shortage of galvanic elements [? - electro-plating elements - gal'vanicheskiye elementy] and batteries be overcome? Or must the level of consumer radioelectronic equipment, here too, be adjusted to the plans of the Ministry of Electronics Equipment Industry [? - Minelektrotekhprom] to produce these power sources, and not vice versa?

The preceding are only some of the subjects the editors intend to discuss during 1989. Readers are invited to use the pages of RADIO to air problems of importance to them. We await your letters.

pp 15 - 16: "VIDEOTEX — POSSIBILITIES AND FUTURE PROSPECTS," by I. Guglin, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

[About videotex (as opposed to teletex and teletext).]

p 17: "RESULTS OF THE RADIOMEN MIXED-TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE USSR." The event took place in Lutsk [capital of Volynskaya Oblast' (058, B-P) in the western Ukraine], from 28 July through 3 August 1988, and included transmission of radiograms [peredacha radiogramm], radio exchange [radioobmen], sport orientation [? - sportivnoye oriyentirovaniye], shooting [strel'ba], grenade throwing [metaniye granaty], and swimming [plavaniye]. Given below are the names of the winners and the points awarded.

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Men

V. Iksanov (Sverdlovsk)	4797
D. Golovanov (Riga)	4791
G. Nikulin (Odintsovo, Moskovskaya Oblast')	4778

Women

N[atal'ya] Asaulenko (Kiev)	4802
L. Andrianova (Khar'kov)	4791
S. Kim (Minsk)	4606

TEAM RESULTS

Men

RSFSR (V. Iksanov, A. Ivanov, G. Nikulin)	14116
Latvian SSR (D. Golovanov, V. Chikayev, N. Chuyko)	14110
Moscow (A. Lednev, A. Ryapolov, V. Morozov)	13945

Women

Ukrainian SSR (N. Asaulenko, L. Andrianova, T. Baranova)	14165
Latvian SSR (T. Gudkova, Ye. Sharina, K. Kozlovskaya)	13350
RSFSR (V. Ivanova, G. Svintsova, L. Gavrikova)	12892

OVERALL TEAM [Obshchekomandnyye] RESULTS

Ukrainian SSR	28033
Latvian SSR	27460
Moldavian SSR	26230

pp 18 - 20: "COUNTER TO FATE" ["NA PEREKOR SUD'BE"], by G. Taramykina.

[Translator's comment: While having nothing to do with amateur radio, this article is summarized for two reasons: For the "flavor" it provides on the broad range of material that appears in RADIO magazine, and as an example of the frankness, under glasnost', with which the horrors of the Stalin period are currently being dealt with in the Soviet media generally.]

[A number of the comments made in this article brought back statements on the Stalin period made years ago by Russian language instructors who had themselves been caught up in the purges. The paranoia surrounding contact with foreigners (one of my instructors was sentenced in the 1930's to five years in the camps, apparently because he had a foreign pen-pal) comes through loud and clear -- Dr. Fortushenko, the "hero" of the article -- had traveled extensively in the West, and even (twice!) in the land of the arch-enemy, the United States. The twenty-five-year sentence given Fortushenko was a standard one; given the conditions in the camps, survival to the end of the sentence was considered unlikely. (Moreover, his sentence specified "strict regime" -- strogiy rezhim -- meaning a particularly harsh treatment was to be inflicted on him.) The use of "physical measures" to force confessions was widespread.]

[The theme of "Stalin didn't know" is a familiar one. For complex reasons, many of those who suffered the most apparently wanted or needed to believe that Stalin was actually unaware of the cruelties that characterized his regime.]

[Dr. Fortushenko served "only" six or seven years of his 25-year sentence. He benefitted from the mass amnesties of the post-Stalin period, for which Khrushchev, after years of neglect or negative treatment in the Soviet media, is, under glasnost', being increasingly praised in those same media.]

[Article proper]

Anyone who has to do with satellite communication is familiar with the name of Professor Aleksandr Dmitriyevich Fortushenko, but by no means everyone knows he was among those declared "enemies of the people" in the past. His arrest in November 1947 came as a complete surprise to those who knew him.

In 1933, Fortushenko became a junior scientific assistant at the Communication Academy Named After V. N. Podbel'skiy, where he engaged in research on electronic television. As one of the most gifted graduate students, he was sent to increase his level of knowledge to Germany, France, and England. After his return to Moscow, he brilliantly defended his dissertation.

Soon thereafter, the young scientist was named chief engineer of the Moscow telecenter. Then came on-the-job training at the New York telecenter and participation in the Cairo Radio Conference [of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), in 1938]. In 1941, Fortushenko became head of a scientific-research institute in the capital and shortly thereafter a deputy in the People's Commissiariat of Communication of the USSR [this because the Ministry of Communication — the "Minsvyaz'" — in 1946, when the people's commissiariats were renamed ministries].

At the beginning of the Great Patriotic War [in June 1941], at 38, Fortushenko had everything to look forward to. During the war he helped in the evacuation of powerful radio stations to the East and in building reserve communication centers. He was in charge of building broadcasting stations on the Volga, in the Urals, and in Siberia. After the Battle of Stalingrad, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich was in charge of restoring communication facilities in liberated territory.

In 1945, together with other communicators, A. D. Fortushenko was awarded the Order of Lenin.

In May 1947, an International Radio Conference took place in the American city of Atlantic City. The leader of the Soviet delegation was A. D. Fortushenko. Special significance was attached to this conference — it was to re-create the ITU, taking into account the results of World War II.

The conference lasted five months, with positive results for the USSR. And against this background, Fortushenko's arrest. Sudden. Terrible.

Several days after returning from Atlantic City, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich was called to the office of the Minister of State Coantrol of the USSR, who asked him what documents he had taken with him to the conference and whether any of them contained secrets. Of course, all documents taken out of the country by Fortushenko, and in particular lists of radio fraequencies that the delegation was to endeavor to obtain for Soviet stations, were cleared at the highest levels.

Several days later, two generals came to Fortushenko's office and took him to the Lubyanka [prison in Moscow].

They brought him in for interrogation only on the fourth day [following his arrest].

Colonel Shvartsman, the investigator in charge of his "case," shouted [using the condescending second-person singular] "Do you admit that you sold out to the Americans?" Fortushenko jumped to his feet and shouted back "How dare you speak to me this way? I'm a Communist [party member] and a Deputy Minister... ." Shvartsman: "I'm seen more important people than you in here... I'm asking you for the last time, will you answer my questions?" Fortushenko: "First, tell me what I'm being accused of and what I could have 'sold' to the Americans?" Shvartsman: "You yourself will tell us that... Well then, take off your glasses." No sooner had Fortushenko put his glasses in his pocket than Shvarsman hit him twice in the face. "That's so you'll get it through your head that we're not going to stand on ceremony with you. ..."

Now, thanks to glasnost', Shvartsman is known as one of the bloodiest henchmen of Beria [notorious head of the secret police]. Aleksandr Dmitriyevich was beaten cruelly, tormented [? - muchit'], and deprived of sleep for several days at a time, to make him confess to things that never happened.

Fortushenko was transferred to Lefortovskaya, the most terrible prison in Moscow. Merely being sent there during the investigation stage was considered a death sentence. Shvartsman and another colonel beat him with rubber clubs. Shvartsman threatened that such interrogations would continue until he signed what was required of him.

Seeing no way out of this situation, he tried to hang himself with a sheet torn into shreds, after scraping a message on the prison wall: "Comrade Stalin, I swear I'm not guilty of anything. They're deceiving you."

Soon thereafter he was sentenced to 25 years, strict regime. He was sent to a camp in Inta, Komi ASSR.

On 3 February 1954 [Stalin died on 5 March 1953], the Supreme Court of the USSR declared that all the accusations against A. D. Fortushenko had been falsified and fully rehabilitated him. In March 1954, he was called to the Committee for State Security [the secret police had meantime assumed its present name, the KGB] for a face-to-face confrontation with former investigator Shvartsman, who was subsequently shot.

Fortushenko returned to a high post in the Ministry of Communication of the USSR. But science, not office work, was what interested him. He was appointed Director of the State Scientific-Research Radio Institute, which under his direction became one of the country's leading scientific centers for radiotechnology and electronics. Relay, tropospheric, and satellite communications systems were built there. Fortushenko worked closely with S. P. Korolev on space television repeaters.

In the 1960's, the intitute became the center for the creation of satellite communication systems, including the "Molniya" ["Lightning"], Moscow-Vladivostok "space bridge," and "Ekran" ["Screen"] systems. For these and other accomplishments, he was awarded a second Order of Lenin. He left [presumably retired from] the institute ten years ago.

"You know, I'm an optimist," says Aleksandr Dmitriyevich, "despite having gone through prison and the camp. But I survived. And I've lived to the age of 85. I've seen a lot, I've been able to do [contribute] something. My only regret is not being able to participate actively in perestroyka... ."

But there we can't agree with Aleksandr Dmitriyevich. He is participating in perestroyka, through the example of his remarkable life, counter to fate.

pp 21 - 23: "INTERPOLATOR FOR THE UW3DI" ["INTERPOLYATOR K UW3DI"], by G[ennadiy Grigor'yevich] Shul'gin, UZ3AU.

Participation in the Soviet-Finnish expedition to Malyy Vysotskiy Island in June 1988 [see especially summary translation RADIO #12/1988, pp 1 - 5] was the reason for this design. Many Soviet shortwavers couldn't work 4J1FS because they didn't have a separate receiver and the transceivers they were using didn't provide an offset of more than 5 to 10 kHz.

Since it's not impossible that, in the future too, rare DXpeditions will operate split, it will be worthwhile to have the accessory described in this article. It's designed for use primarily with the transceiver designed by Yu. Kudryavtsev, UW3DI, which is still used by many Soviet DX-ers. The accessory provides reception in a bandwidth of over 500 kHz.

p 26: ("Returning to What was Printed Before") "GOODBYE TO 'MORSE.'"

RADIO #08/1988 [see summary translation RADIO #08/1988, p 10] carried an article under the same headline about the fact that the radio amateurs' section in Stantsiya Yelizavetinskaya, Krasnodarskiy Kray [101, 6A], was being left without premises.

N. Zhirlo, Chairman of the Council of the Radio Club of the Krasnodar DOSAAF Radio Technical School, confirms the correctness of the facts cited in the article. The Council requested P. Sokol, Chairman of the Village Council, to provide premises for a collective station, but received no reply.

Other attempts were made.

The earlier article in RADIO happened to be read by Viktor Konstantinovich Ionov, the young and energetic Director of School No. 75 in Stantsiya Elizavetinskaya. Without wasting words, Ionov, himself a radiosport enthusiast, helped the radio amateurs. Three rooms were made available which, though not large, were fully suitable for the collective station. And, most important, there were no "from and to" restrictions on when the radio amateurs could make use of their club.

Ten operators with individual callsigns now operate at the station, as well as ten intermediate-school students [without individual callsigns]. Five of the latter are from School No. 76 from which, as was related in the earlier article, the radio amateurs were "disinvited."

So, the heart of UZ6AZH is beating again!

pp 40 - 41: "RADIO '89" [calendar for 1989].

pp 70 - 72: "GET ACQUAINTED: THE LETTER DEPARTMENT INTRODUCES... ."

A letter to the editor from A. N. Lazarev, Stantsiya Torbeyevo, Mordovskaya ASSR, a long-time fan of RADIO, requests information on the people behind the magazine.

This is not the only letter containing this sort of question, so we decided to continue the introduction of those who write the magazine, begun in the June [1988] issue. [See summary translation RADIO #06/1988, page 14.]

The collective leadership of the magazine comes from the Editorial Board, composed of representatives of the Ministry of Communication of the USSR, the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, and other ministries and agencies. The Board directs the work of the editors in drawing up current and future subject plans. Members of the Board review all basic materials, assist in the selection of authors of basic articles, and analyze past issues.

The Chairman of the Editorial Board is RADIO Editor-in-Chief Anatoliy Vladimirovich Gorokhovskiy, a radio engineer with 35 years of experience as a journalist, the author of books, brochures, and articles, and a Republic-category judge. His deputy is Boris Grigor'yevich Stepanov, Candidate of Physical-Mathematical Sciences, Master of Sport of the USSR, known on the amateur airwaves as UW3AX.

The Department of Propaganda [Publicity], Science, and Radiosport prepares material on the development of amateur radio and sport and on the work of radio technical schools and sport technical clubs. For over 30 years, Arnol'd Yakovlevich Grif headed this department; now, since reaching pension age, he's working as science editor, having turned the reins over to the young and energetic Svetlana Grigor'yevna Smirnova. Senior editor Yelena Vsevolodovna Turubara joined the magazine relatively recently, but many readers know her as the author of interesting articles.

One of the largest units is the Department of Consumer Radioequipment and Measurements. For many years it was headed by Vladimir Vasil'yevich Frolov. In 1988 he turned the position over to Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich Karnaukhov. Lidiya Vasil'yevna Aleksandrova and Aleksandr Alekseyevich Mikhaylov are the two senior editors in the department.

Karnaukhov, in response to a question on direct reception of television from satellites, states that publicity in periodicals has given rise to interest in this area of technology, and that future issues of RADIO will include detailed information on this complex question.

The Radioelectronics Department also consists of three people. It's headed by Lev Nikolayevich Lomakin, one of whose assistants is editor Anatoliy Valentinovich Kudryashov. At the beginning of the year, the "Sport Equipment" and "CQ—U" columns were transferred to the department; they are run by Aleksandr Ivanovich Gusev, UA3AYC, who joined RADIO upon graduation from a communications institute in 1970.

The Microprocessing Technology Department is new and has good prospects. Its head, Aleksey Mikhaylovich Bogdan, has worked for the magazine 10 years.

The Laboratory is headed by Gennadiy Grigor'yevich Shul'gin, UZ3AU [ex—UA3ACM], Master of Sport of the USSR and a Republic—category judge. On the air since 1957 and at RADIO since 1975, he's personally known to many Arctic explorers and tamers of the fourth energy bloc of the Chernobyl' Nuclear Power Station. He has designed many pieces of sport and measuring equipment: He recommends the RA3AO [Vladimir Vladimirovich Drozdov, ex—UA3AAO] transceiver as the best.

Boris Sergeyevich Ivanov has worked on matters involving beginning radio amateurs for over 15 years.

This introduction wouldn't be complete without telling about those who arrange the pages of RADIO into a format suitable for printing.

The secretariat responsible for the quality of articles and for their timely submission for printing is headed by Aleksey Leot'yevich Mstislavskiy, who's been at the magazine for 34 years, 22 of them as Responsible Secretary.

Tat'yana Aleksandrovna Vasil'yeva is the proofreader.

When all the articles are ready, they go to the Lay—Out Department [? — otdel oformleniya], headed by Aleksey Semenovich Zhuravlev, who's been with the magazine since 1954. The art editor is Galina Alekseyevna Fedotova.

The photo correspondent is Vladimir Petrovich Semenov.

Pending complete computerization, the typing pool [? — mashbyuro] consists of Marina Aleksandrovna Makova and Vera Konstantinovna Yesakova. And the chief of the editorial offices, Valentina Sergeyevna Avdeyeva, our hostess for this conversation, sees to it that everything needed for our work is available.

[End of RADIO portion]

Please send corrections and comments, for
possible inclusion in a future issue, to:

Dexter Anderson - W4KM
150 Eleventh Street SE
Washington DC 20003-3911
USA

RADIO #01/1989 RECEIVED WASHINGTON 06 FEBRUARY 1989.
SUMMARY TRANSLATION SENT TO NEWINGTON 08 MARCH 1989.

[Rough summary translations of selected articles from the newspaper Sovetskiy Patriot (SP), published on Wednesdays and Sundays by the military training organization DOSAAF. Most amateur news appears in the sequentially-numbered column "NLD" ("Na lyubitel'skikh diapazonakh" - "On the Amateur Bands"), edited by Boris Grigor'yevich Stepanov, UW3AX, and dated the same as the newspaper containing it.]

Investiya, 1 January 1989, p 6:

"HAPPY OLD YEAR," by Yuriy Makarov

[One in a series of toasts, in a humorous/satirical New Year's Day article, to things that were said goodbye to in the old year. The toast refers to the suspension of most jamming.]

"How hard it was to say goodbye even to the idea that it was necessary to spend millions on hissing and buzzing [shipeniye i gudeniye] on the airwaves to save our ears from untrue information from lying radiovoices. Wouldn't it be cheaper for "Mayak" [major Soviet broadcasting chain] to begin to speak with an honest and informed voice? We did say goodbye [to jamming] [and lo and behold] all's well with Soviet ears."

NLD-1355, 4 January 1989:

CLUB NEWS

QSL cards for YL2ZG should be sent to UQ2MU, those for YL2LG to UQ2PJ, and other YL2 cards to the [permanent] callsigns listed in the previous issue. For the "Latvia" diploma, issued for working all five YL2 stations, apply to 226098, Riga-Tsentr, ab./yashch. 164 [P. O. Box 164, 226098 RIGA-CENTER]. From S. Gokhberg, UQ2MU.

Send reports on activity days for Millerovo, Rostovskaya Oblast' [15O, 6L], to 346100, Rostovskaya Oblast', Millerovo, ab./yashch. 35, radioklub (diplomnoy komissii) [Diploma Commission, Radio Club, P. O. Box 35, 346100 MILLEROVO (Rostovskaya Oblast')]. From S. Lifar', UA6LMT.

Send reports on activity days for Zhitomirskaya Oblast' [062, B-X] to: 262000, Zhitomir, ab./yashch. 32 [P. O. Box 32, 262000 ZHITOMIR]. From V. Teteruk, RB5XA.

QSL cards for YL2VZ and UQ0A (UQ1GZW) may be sent to UQ2GM at 228650, Latviyskaya SSR, g. Valka, ab./yashch. 58 [P. O. Box 58, 228650 VALKA (Latvian SSR)]. From Yu. Petersons, UQ2GM.

An automatic UA3AKR "bulletin board" and "P. O. box" (RBBS and MAILBOX) operates in teletype mode on 14,088.8 kHz. CQ is called every three minutes. When contact is established, it is necessary to transmit, without spaces and precisely on this frequency, RRRRRR:UA3AKR... . From G. Kasminin, UA3AKR.

Send applications for the pennant established by the Lithuanian Society of Radioamateurs [Litovskoye obshchestvo radiolyubiteley - this is the first time I've seen mention of such an organization] in connection with the 70th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Lithuania (see last issue), to 232001, Vil'nyus, ab./yashch. 1000 [P. O. Box 1000, 232001 VILNIUS. From A. Nazarov, UP2PAX.

Sovetskiy Patriot, 8 January 1989, p 2, independent article:
"IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF BROTHERHOOD"

[The introduction to an interview with General-Colonel Nikolay Nikiforovich Kotlovtsev, Chairman, Central Committee, DOSAAF USSR, who had visited areas affected by the earthquake in Armenia, states that the earthquake occurred at 1141 hours local time (1041 Moscow time, 0741 UT/GMT) on 7 December 1988.]

Q: How many DOSAAF employees perished in the earthquake?
A: Six. ...

Q: Whom would you single out for praiseworthy conduct?
A: ... A group of radio amateurs from various parts of the country attached to the Kirovakan City DOSAAF Committee. The disaster disrupted telephone, telegraph, and commercial power lines, and restoring them took significant time. You can imagine how useful our radiosportsmen were in this situation! ...

K. Karapetyan, chief of the collective station of the Yerevan Combined Technical School, helped the crew of a private "Boeing 707" aircraft flying in from Beirut to communicate with the airport and to land safely.

NLD-1356, 8 January 1989:

CLUB NEWS

There are a number of cases in this country in which more than one family member engages in short wave. Those interested in forming a "Family Shortwave Club" ["Semeynyy KV klub"] may send information and suggestions (PSE SASE) to 272300, Odesskaya oblast', Belgorod-Dnestrovskiy, ab./yashch. 85 [P. O. Box 85, 272300 BELGOROD-DNESTROVSKIY (Odesskaya Oblast')].
From the Bratinov family, UB5FCB, UB5FFU, UB5FBA, and UB5FCA.
[Odesskaya Oblast' = 070, non-RSFSR (Ukrainian) identifier B-F.]

DISTANT STATIONS

W6QL and W6KG have begun one of their regular YASME DX expeditions. This year they'll be in Asia and Africa.

A new 3-watt beacon, EA6ROM, is operating on 28,215 kHz.

DIPLOMAS [CERTIFICATES]

Apply for the "Altay" diploma to 656053, Barnaul, ul. Liteynaya, 45, krayevoy radioklub [Kray Radio Club, 45 Liteynaya St., 656053 BARNAUL]. From A. Papulov, RA9YA.
[Barnaul is the capital of Altayskiy Kray, which is "Oblast'" No. 099, RSFSR identifier 9Y].

NLD-1357, 11 January 1989:

DIPLOMAS

Apply for the "Tsaritsyn - Stalingrad - Volgograd 400" diploma to 400074, Volgograd, ul. Barrikadnaya, 1, STRK (diplomnoy komissii) [Diploma Commission, Sport Technical Radio Club, 1 Barricade St., 400074 VOLGOGRAD].

CLUB NEWS

In January and February, activity days will be sponsored by the amateurs of Kiyevskaya Oblast' for the 45th anniversary of the Battle of Korsyn'-Shevchenkovskiy and of the complete liberation of the Oblast' from the German-fascist invaders. The following memorial stations will operate: R2BUW (UB4UWY), R7BUD (UB4UXC), R8BUO (UB4UXU), R8BUP (UB4UWZ), R9BUF (UB4UWW), and R9BUM (UB4UWV). From A. Svitko, RB5UU.

Sovetskiy Patriot, 15 January 1989, p 1, lead article:

"INFORMATION REPORT ON THE IIIRD PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF DOSAAF USSR"

The IIIrd Plenum of the Central Committee of DOSAAF [Vsesoyuznoye dobrovol'noye obshchestvo sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu - All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force, and Navy] was held 11 January 1989 at Moscow, under the chairmanship of General-Colonel N[ikolay N[ikiforovich] Kotlovtsev.

Among the speakers was General-Lieutenant V. T. Kanastratov, Deputy Chairman of the Central Committee of DOSAAF.

The Plenum scheduled a IVth Plenum to elect people's deputees of the USSR from DOSAAF.

The Plenum confirmed the membership of 4 CC DOSAAF commissions dealing with: Restructuring [perestroyka] of defense work on a mass scale, military-patriotic education, and democratization of the life of DOSAAF; fulfilling the requirements of the Xth All-Union DOSAAF Congress on increasing the mass nature of technical and military-application forms of sport; on strengthening the material-technical base and furthering social development in DOSAAF.

NLD-1358, 15 January 1989:

IN THE FRS OF THE USSR

The frequencies 14,175 kHz and 3,645 kHz continue to be used by a radioamateur net providing communication with areas of Armenia that suffered from the earthquake. Shortwavers are to refrain from conducting QSO's on these frequencies (plus or minus several kilohertz).

CLUB NEWS

Distribution of QSL cards has begun for contacts with the joint Soviet-Finnish expedition to Malyy Vysotskiy island (4J1FS) last year. Since QTH's were not exchanged during the 4J1FS operation, it is recommended that all radio amateurs who have not sent UW3AX an SASE do so in the near future, to avoid incorrect addressing of cards by club (this applies in particular in Moskovskaya Oblast', where several clubs are active). It's necessary to point out that only QSL's for 4J1FS should be sent to UW3AX's address -- 107207, Moskva, ab./yashch. 679 [P. O. Box 679, 107207 MOSCOW]. Information for "NLD" is to be sent to the Sovetskiy Patriot address.

QSL cards for amateurs in L'vovskaya Oblast' [068, B-W] are to be sent to 290026, L'vov, ul. Dinamovskaya, 2, RTSh DOSAAF [DOSAAF Radio Technical School, 2 Dinamovskaya St., 299026 L'VOV]. UB4WWA is now handling cards for EM9WBL. From V. Vakatov, UB5WAD.

DIPLOMAS [CERTIFICATES]

To receive the "Zhiguli" diploma [there is an automobile by this name, presumably manufactured in Zhigulevsk], a QSO with UZ4HBX [UZ4HXB presumably meant] is obligatory. Apply to 446350, Kuybyshevskaya oblast', Zhigulevsk, ab./yashch. 28 (diplomnoy komissii) [Diploma Commission, P. O. Box 28, 446350 ZHIGULEVSK (Kuybyshevskaya Oblast')] [133, 4H].

Sovetskiy Patriot, 18 January 1989, p 4, independent article:

"... IS THIS AN ECONOMICAL WAY TO BEHAVE?"

[Letter from] V. Levchenko

Chairman, DOSAAF Committee, Khar'kov Tractor Plant

Recently, the long-awaited "List of Callsigns of Amateur Radio Stations of the USSR" ["Spisok pozyvnykh lyubitel'skikh radiostantsiy SSSR"] (Part I) of the Printing House of DOSAAF USSR arrived at the Khar'kovskaya Oblast' DOSAAF warehouse. The overall printing run wasn't indicated, but 1,500 copies were received for the Oblast', against a demand for about 200 to 300 copies.

So about a thousand copies aren't of any use to anyone, and they'll be [???declared surplus??? — ikh budut davat' v nagruzku]. In the final analysis they'll be destroyed. Yet paper, which is in short supply, was used to print them, and they will become scrap paper!

I'm not sure that all oblasts are supplied with these books. It's possible that somewhere there're waiting for them, as we waited 25 years. Another possibility is plausible: By mistake we were sent the first part of the "List" intended for another oblast', and other editions (there are supposed to be two or three) were sent in the same quantity to other oblasts.

In any case, it's time to end such nonsense. The printing run should be for the number of copies for which there's a demand, not the number that's in the interest of the publisher.

[From the editors]

First we had to find out what the printing run of the book was, who determined it, and by whose ill will Khar'kov was inundated with guides in quantities greatly exceeding demand.

Radiosport Department of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR sent us to the Central Radio Club.

The Chief of the Club, V[asiliy Mikhaylovich] Bondarenko [UV3BW], sent us to the central trading-supply depot. Next we were sent to the Administration of Capital Construction, Production, and Material-Technical Supply...

"Give me a break!" department chief M. Bolekhovskiy implored. "We have nothing to do with distribution."

We'd come full circle and a new "loop" lay ahead. But at that point a knowledgeable person turned up, in the form of Sergey Aleksandrovich Savetskiy, Bondarenko's deputy.

"The guide was published in 50 thousand copies, which approximately corresponds to the number of collective and individual stations," Savetskiy reported. "In fact we also prepared reports on the number of stations per kray and oblast', based on which the books were to be distributed locally to the oblast' and kray DOSAAF committees."

"OK, and how many guides were the Khar'kovites scheduled to receive?"

"In the order of 1300. They have 1189 registered radio stations."

So there shouldn't be any extra. But what do they think about this in the Khar'kovskaya Oblast' DOSAAF Committee? The Department of Technical and Military-Applied Sport had nothing to say; maybe V. Drobin, the chief of the oblast' sport-technical radio club, was informed about it.

Vladimir Fedorovich was indeed informed.

"I received 300 copies from the warehouse. A portion of them has been sold. We aren't forcing books on anyone. All of them [presumably the 300 his club received] I think will go."

And what's the opinion of B[oris Grigor'yevich] Stepanov [UW3AX], who heads up the column "On the Amateur Bands"?

As it turned out, Boris Grigor'yevich [Stepanov] learned of publication of Part I, and of the distribution procedure, from us. In connection with the latter, he expressed a fear that the book would not get to those who really wanted it. Radio amateurs wouldn't even know it was in stock at the oblast' committee or in the sport technical club.

"As is known, amateur radio is now stepping out of the cities and towns into the village," said B. Stepanov. "So at least a portion of the printing run should have been set aside for rural radio amateurs, let's say in the CRC, providing information in 'Sovetskiy Patriot.' But for the time being, radio amateurs from remote areas, who cannot travel tens, sometimes hundreds, of kilometers to the oblast' center, will wind up with nothing. And in general in distributing specialized literature there should be a reserve in the center."

So the letter didn't receive a clear answer, probably for the simple reason that in publishing the long awaited "List of Callsigns of Amateur Radio Stations of the USSR" a plan for selling it wasn't thought through. Let's say, some oblasts were sent significantly fewer copies than there was demand for. Thus, in all only 108 copies were sent to the Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast' Committee, although a thousand were planned to have been sent.

The Sales Department [? — otdel realizatsii] of the Printing House of DOSAAF USSR told us that the second volume of the guide would soon come out (not in 50 but in 60 thousand copies). We hope the books will be distributed fairly and will reach those who have been waiting for the guide all these years. And won't be turned for lack of use into scrap paper.

NLD-1359, 18 January 1989:

CLUB NEWS

On 1 - 2 April [1989] the Permskaya Oblast' Federation of Radio Sport will sponsor the Second Conference on Digital Forms of Communication (RTTY, PACKET, SSTV) and on the Use of Personal Computers in Radioamateur Practice [vtoraya konferentsiya po tsifrovym vidam svyazi (RTTY, PACKET, SSTV) i po primeneniyu personal'nykh komp'yuterov v radiolyubitel'skoy praktike]. Applications to participate (the subject of the speech must be given) should be sent by 20 February to the address: 614039, Perm', ab./yashch. 1601 (orgkomitet konferentsii) [Conference Organizing Committee, P. O. Box 1601, 614039 PERM']. From S. Bukhonov, RV9FQ.

The DX Club's dues are reduced by half for veterans of the Great Patriotic War and for invalids. Based on the results of the 1989 questionnaire, it would be desirable to organize expeditions to the following oblasts:

UA0X [No. 129, Koryakskiy Autonomous Okrug (District)];
UA8T [No. 174, Ust'-Ordynskiy Buryatskiy Autonomous Okrug];
UA8V [No. 175, Aginskiy Buryatskiy Autononous Okrug];
UJ8R [No. 042, Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast'];
UL7K [No. 024, Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast'];
UJ8K [No. 192, Khatlonskaya Oblast' (formed effective 8 September 1988)];
UD6N [No. 002, Nakhichevanskaya ASSR];
UH8W [No. 045, Tashauzskaya Oblast'];
UH8Y [No. 046, Chardzhouskaya Oblast'];
UF6O [No. 015, Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast'].

Groups are presently being assembled for these expeditions. Amateurs wishing to participate should apply to the U - DX CLUB. From A. Kucherenko, UT5HP.

Sovetskaya Rossiya, 19 January 1989 [TKS WA2LQQ!]:

"ASSISTANCE TO 'SEARCH' ['POISK']"

[TASS dispatch from Yerevan, capital of the Armenian SSR]

Tens of thousands of people are still searching for one another following the terrible earthquake last December 7th. A packet communication system installed yesterday in the "Search" ["Poisk"] Information-Computing Center of the Armenian Communist Youth League will help them do this more rapidly and efficiently. The equipment was sent as a donation via [an? - the?] [Russian has no articles] American amateur radio society.

"Search" ["Poisk"] is operating with a heavy load; almost 5,000 people apply daily in hopes of finding their loved ones.

Sovetskiy Patriot, 22 January 1989, p 4, independent article:

FOR ANYONE WHO NEEDS A SELF-TEACHER

by S. Aslezov, "Sovetskiy Patriot" correspondent

The SKM-88 [samouchitel' koda Morze - Morse Code Self-teacher] was designed in the Minsk Production Combine "Gorizont" ["Horizon"] — which makes "Horizon" television sets and "Okean" ["Ocean"] radio receivers — by retired Lieutenant Colonel Mark Mikhaylovich Gol'dshteyn, an engineer-constructor. Its relatively low price — about 200 rubles [around US$300] makes it attractive compared to the "ADKM-85" [avtomaticheskiy? datchik koda Morze - Automatic? Morse Code Generator] put out by the Uzhgorod DOSAAF Production Combine at two and a half times this amount. There's reason to believe that no device such as the SKM-88 exists even abroad, so it could be exported.

Where can it be obtained? Nowhere. Only experimental models exist. Since demand for the product can't be determined, industry won't take the risk, even though it would only take 15 workmen to make a batch of 5000. Those interested in buying an SKM-88 should write to 220759, Minsk, PO "Gorizont" ["Horizon" Production Combine, 220759 MINSK].

NLD-1360, 22 January 1989:

DIPLOMAS

Apply for the "Feat of Leningrad" ["Podvig Leningrada"] diploma to 199034, Leningrad, naberezhnaya Leytenanta Shmidta, 37, LGRTSh (diplomnoy komissii) [Diploma Commission, Leningrad City Radio-Technical School, 37 Lieutenant Shmidt Embankment, 199034 LENINGRAD]. From K. Smirnov, U1CZ.

DISTANT STATIONS

The RL8PYL operators' group (UL7PAE, UL7PCZ, and RL8PY) and RL7GK will be active from Vietnam with the calls 3WOA (CW, SSB) and 3W1A (RTTY), for 20 days beginning 31 January. Approximate transmitting frequencies: 1,837, 3,505, 7,005, 14,005, 21,005, and 28,005 kHz — CW; 1,855, 3,540, 3,770, 7,055, 14,195, 21,255, and 28,545 kHz — SSB. ... The stations will basically work split, with the exception of special times set aside for working U's. Send QSL cards to: 472330, Karagandinskaya oblast', Temirtau, ab./yashch. 49 [P. O. Box 49, 472300 TEMIRTAU (Karagandinskaya Oblast')]. From A. Lebedev, UL7PCZ.

Sovetskiy Patriot, 25 January 1989, p 4, independent article:

"'RADIO HUNGER' WILL BE RELIEVED"

Letters from radioamateurs rightly complain about the shortage of equipment and ask what is being done to relieve this "hunger." At our request, V. Yakovlev, Senior trainer-engineer of the Radiosport Department of the Administration of Military-Application Forms of Sport of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, told about amateur equipment under production and being designed.

Yakovlev said that DOSAAF enterprises were now producing seven models: The "Efir-M" ["Airwaves-M"], "Volna" ["Wave"], "Lavina-M" ["Avalanche-M"], and "Yunost'-M" ["Youth-M"] radiostations, the "Luch" ["Beam"] ultrashortwave transceiver, the "ADKM-85" Morse Code Generator, and the "Mayak" ["Beacon"] microtransmitter [presumably for foxhunting].

A plant of the Ministry of the Means of Communication Industry [Ministerstvo promyshlennosti sredstv svyazi] is manufacturing the "Altay-3.5M" and "Altay-145M" sport radiodirectionfinding [sportivnaya radiopelengatsiya] receivers. Production of the "Tisa" converter and of the "ShPU-200" amplifier ["Shirokopolosnoy? usilitel' 200" - "Broadband Amplifier 200"] is projected.

Enterprises of this ministry and of other ministries and agencies, and radioamateur cooperatives, are developing several other types of equipment. For beginners there is the "Globus-105P" ["Globe-105P"] receiver, radiostation "Globus-202K" for official communications, the ultrahighfrequency converters "Globus-202K" and "Mars-201A," the fourth-category transceiver "Mars-140A," the ultrashortwave transceiver "Mars-321A," and the "Signal-1," "Trassa-1," and "Peleng" automatic transmitters for sport radiodirectionfinding.

The "Priboy" ["Surf"], "T-10-01," and "Gamma" Shortwave transceivers and the "PDKM-90" [programmiruyemyy avtomaticheskiy datchik koda Morze - programmable automatic Morse Code generator] are in the design stage.

The possibilities of producing kits [nabory] for making amateur radio stations with an electrical power scale of 30 to 50 watts, an individual Morse code generator, and a Packet Communication Controller (TNC) for this new form of amateur radio communication -- packet -- are being looked into.

Finally, all radioamateurs are concerned over how to acquire this or that piece of equipment. Applications by DOSAAF organizations for sport and amateur equipment manufactured by DOSAAF enterprises must be presented to the Administration of Capital Construction, Production, and Material-Technical Supply before 15 February, in order that the applications may be satisfied next year. I want to inspire hope in the hearts of radio amateurs -- the matter of selling equipment through small-wholesale [? - melkooptovyye] DOSAAF stores to radio amateurs for cash is being looked into. Of course, the radio amateur would have to have the necessary permit from the State Telecommunication Inspectorate.

We hope in the near future to satisfy the basic equipment needs of DOSAAF organizations and radio amateurs. All suggestions on the operation of equipment and improvements in its construction should be sent to this Department and to the CRC USSR Named After Krenkel'. Claims about the quality of equipment should be sent to the manufacturing enterprise and to the Radiosport Department of the Administration of Technical and Military-Application Forms of Sport of DOSAAF USSR.

NLD-1361, 25 January 1989:

DIPLOMAS

Apply for the "900 Blockade Days" endorsement to the "Leningrad" diploma to 196070, Leningrad, ab./yashch. 73 ("Interradio") ["Interradio," P. O. Box 73, 196070 LENINGRAD]. From B. Gnusov, UA1DJ.

CLUB NEWS

QSL cards for OHO/UR2QD, who was on the air 21 - 22 December, may be sent (PSE SASE) to 200035, Tallinn, ab./yashch. 2259 [P. O. Box 2259, 200035 TALLINN]. From UR2QD. [Note the unusual case of operation by a Soviet amateur abroad.]

Beginning 31 January, approximately ten days of operation are planned on all bands, CW and SSB, by the UZ9MWJ expedition from the Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast' [042, J-R]. Possible callsigns are UJ5R/UZ9MWJ or RJ1R. It is not excluded that in addition the expedition will go on the air from Khatlonskaya Oblast' [192, J-K] with the callsign UJ0K/UZ9MWJ. QSL cards (PSE SASE) may be sent to 644093, Omsk, ab./yashch. 1353 [P. O. Box 1353, 644093 OMSK]. From S. Nikolayev, UA9MGX.

From 1 through 18 February UB5JF/UF will operate from the alpine camp "Svanetiya"[3] on all bands CW and SSB. QSL cards for UB5JF/UF may be sent to 333000 Simferopol', ab./yashch. 162 [P. O. Box 162, 333000 SIMFEROPOL'], and those for UB1RR/UB8J [B-J = 067, Krymskaya Oblast', the Crimea] (November 1988) and for UB5JRR/RB8R [B-R = 081, Chernigovskaya Oblast'] (January 1989) to 333036, Simferopol', ab./yashch. 1 [P. O. Box 1, 333036 SIMFEROPOL']. From UB5JRR.

NLD-1362, 29 January 1989:

DIPLOMAS

To qualify for the "In Memory of V. P. Chkalov" [Pamyati V. P. Chkalova"][4] diploma, 85 points are needed for contacts with Borisoglebsk, Voronezhskaya Oblast' [121, 3Q] during 1989, 86 points during 1990, etc. One QSO with UZ3QZH is obligatory and is worth 10 points; all other stations in the oblast' are worth 5 points. War veterans, reservists who served in Afghanistan ["warriers of the reserve - internationalists"], and graduates of the Advanced Military Aviation Pilots' School

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[3]This may be the area in the Georgian SSR which suffered from snows and avalanches in the winter of 1986 - 1987; see summary translation RADIO #10/1988, pp 3 - 5. The criticism was made in Soviet Patriot of 22 November 1987 that plans to develop amateur radio in Mestiyskiy Rayon, which suffered heavily, had not been put into effect; there still wasn't a single radio amateur in the rayon.

[4]Valeriy Pavlovich Chkalov, a famous aviator of the 1930's. Among his feats was a non-stop flight, in 1937, to the USA.

Named After V. P. Chkalov need only one QSO with UZ3QZH and two with Borisoglebsk. Apply to 397140, Voronezhskaya oblast', Borisoglebsk, ab./yashch. 70, radioklub "Efir" (diplomnoy komissii) [Diploma Commission, "Airwaves" Radio Club, P. O. Box 70, 397140 BORISOGLEBSK (Voronezhskaya Oblast')]. From S. Yasakov, UA3QII.

Apply for the "Uniting of Fronts" memorial diploma for contacts from 23 November to 2 February with Kalacha-na-Donu to 404520, Volgogradskaya Oblast', Kalach-na-Donu, ab./yashch. 20 [P. O. Box 20, 404520 KALACH-NA-DONU (Volgogradskaya Oblast')]. [Volgogradskaya Oblast' = 156, 4A.] From P. Stanogin, UA4AJD.

Beginning 1 February, apply for the "Miners' Glory" diploma to 346500, Rostovskaya oblast', g. Shakhty, ab./yashch. 9 [P. O. Box 9, 346500 SHAKHTY (Rostovskaya Oblast')]. [Rostovskaya Oblast' = 150, 6L.] From UW6LY via UK3A.

NLD-1363, 1 February 1989:

RADIOAMATEUR SATELLITES

Reference data for calculating passes of space repeater "RS-10" for 4, 11, 18, and 25 February 1989 (first orbit of the day, time (UT), and ascending-node longitude):
8,114 - 0017 - 161°; 8,210 - 0019 - 174°;
8,306 - 0022 - 186°; 8,402 - 0024 - 199°;
The reference data for "OSCAR-13" published in NLD-1354 are still valid. From L. Maksakov, RA3AT.

DIPLOMAS

Applications for the "Kalmykiya" diploma are now to be sent to 358005, Kalmytskaya ASSR [089, 6I], Elista, ab./yashch. 7 [P. O. Box 7, 358005 ELISTA (Kalmytskaya ASSR)].
From V. Bogoslavskiy, UA6IAN. [Elista is the capital of the Kalmutskaya ASSR, "Oblast'" No. 089, RSFSR identifier 6I.]

Issuance of the "Prometey" diploma has been resumed. Apply to 322609, Dniprodzerzhinsk [in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast' = 060, B-E], ab./yashch. 843 [P. O. Box 843, 322609 DNEPRODZERZHINSK]. The same address may be used to send QSL cards to amateurs of Dneprodzerzhinsk.

Apply for the "Orel-City of the First Salute" diploma to 302000, Orel [Orlovskaya Oblast' = 147, 3E], ab./yashch. 63 [P. O. Box 63, 302000 OREL]. The only five-character ["2 by 3"] callsigns used in Orlovskaya Oblast' (with the prefixes UA3, UV3, UW3, and UZ3) are those with the suffixes EO to EZ.

check 6-char.?
= 2 x 2 ?

NLD-1365, 8 February 1989:

CLUB NEWS

The 1st Conference of the Soviet DX Club [U-DX-C] [sovetskiy DX klub] will be held at Leningrad 15 and 16 April [1989]. Organizational matters, equipment and antennas for DXpeditions, the conduct of DXpeditions, new communication modes, etc., will be discussed. Participation in the conference is open to all radio amateurs in the country, but first priority will be given to members and candidate members of the U-DX-C. Send preliminary applications together with an SASE by 20 February to 196070, Leningrad, ab./yashch. 73 ("Interradio") ["Interradio," P. O. Box 73, 196070 LENINGRAD]. A 10-ruble accreditation payment is to be sent only after receipt of an official invitation. From B. Gnusov, UA1DJ.

A "round table" for warrier-internationalists [i.e. Afghanistan veterans] (led by UA6LBN) takes place Saturdays beginning at 1900 MSK [1600 UT April to September, 1500 UT October to March]. The first Saturday of the month, it meets on 1,860 kHz, the second and fourth Saturdays on 3,620 kHz, and the third Saturday on 7,060 kHz. From S. Ukhachev, UA6LBN.

UA1POL will operate from Vaygach (polar station named after Fedorov) until 1 June [1989]. Contacts with him count 5 points toward the "RAEM" diploma. Send QSL cards to UZ1OWA. From Ye. Khurupov.

COMPETITIONS

RTTY competitions for a prize offered by the Federation of Radio Sport of Permskaya Oblast' [140, 9F] will take place from 1000 to 1300 MSK 26 February [1989]. All shortwavers and observers in the country are invited to take part. The 15m, 20m, and 40m bands will be used. Send reports by 6 March to 614039, Perm', ab./yashch. 1601 [P. O. Box 1601, 614039 PERM']. From S. Bukhonov, RV9FQ.

DISTANT STATIONS

K4LTA is expected to operate from J8 for three weeks beginning 16 February [1989]. QSL cards for this expedition and for K4LTA/PJ7 contacts in 1983 - 1984, should be sent to BILL O'KAIN, 101 BAYLOR DRIVE, OAK RIDGE, TENN - 37830, USA. Information from UA6HSN.

NLD-1366, 12 February 1989:

CLUB NEWS

Activity days sponsored by amateurs of the Adygeyskaya Autonomous Oblast' [102, 6Y] will take place 20 - 24 February [1989]. Send applications for the "In Memory of Hero of the Soviet Union Kh. Andrukhayev" diploma to 352700, Maykop, ul. Pirogova, 6, OTSh DOSAAF [DOSAAF Combined Technical School, 6 Pirogov St., 352700 MAYKOP]. From A. Kuysokov, UA6YW.
[For more on Adygeyskaya Autonomous Oblast', see also third-to-last item in the same issue, NLD-1366.]

Amateurs from Sillamae [Estonia], not far from Narva, will be active from 19 to 25 February. Apply for a special pennant to 202010, ESSR, Sillamae, ab./yashch. 117 [P. O. Box 117, 202010 SILLAMAE, Estonia]. UR1RXS, UR1RXE, UR2RIY, UR2RZ, UR2RJE, UR2RNS, UR2RFQ, UR2RFT, and RR2RO are in Sillamae. From V. Lisovoy, UR2RZ.

The "Efir" ["Airwaves"] Radio Club in Borisoglebsk, Voronezhskaya Oblast' [121, 3Q] plans to conduct an assembly of warrier-internationalists [i.e. Afghanistan veterans]. Those wishing to take part may write to 397140, Voronezhskaya oblast', Borisoglebsk, ab./yashch. 70, radioklub "Efir" ["Efir" Radio Club, P. O. Box 70, 397140 BORISOGLEBSK (Voronezhskaya Oblast')]. From S. Yasakov, UA3QII.

The account number for paying for the DX bulletin put out by the U-DX-C has been changed to No. 100461814 in the Promstroybank, Temirtau. The subscription price per quarter is 4 rubles (including postage). From A. Lebedev, UL7PCZ.

Activity days sponsored by amateurs from Krasnodarskiy Kray [101, 6A], including Adygeyskaya Autonomous Oblast' [102, 6Y], will take place from 1 through 28 February [1989]. Send log extracts to 350020, Krasnodar, ul. Dzerzhinskogo, 5, RTSh DOSAAF (sudeyskoy kollegii) [Judges' Collegium, DOSAAF Radio Technical School, 5 Dzerzhinskiy St., 350020 KRASNODAR]. From N. Zhirlo, UA6AB.

All LY2 stations, about which information was given in NLD-1353 and NLD-1355, will again be active from 1 through 28 February [1989]. From A. Nazarov, UP2PAX.

Amateurs from Siauliai will be active from 16 through 19 February [1989]. Contacts with them during this period count double for the "Siauliai" diploma.

Sovetskiy Patriot, 12 February 1989, p 4, independent article:

"CALLBOOK" [headline printed in English]

by the Committee of Youth Organizations of the Ukrainian SSR

All wishing to have their callsign and postal address published in the "Guide to Postal Addresses of Amateur Radio Stations of the USSR" ["Spravochnik pochtovykh adresov lyubitel'skikh radiostantsiy SSSR"] ("THE USSR CALLBOOK"), which will be published by the Committee of Youth Organizations of the Ukrainian SSR, are requested to print, in capital Russian and English letters, their callsign (in Latin letters), first name, patronymic (initial), and last name, and postal address (with post code), on a 75 x 125 mm library card. The English version should be checked by a professional such as an English teacher or interpreter; if such a person is unavailable, see the article by B. G. Stepanov, UW3AX, in RADIO #04/1987, page 12. In both versions, the order observed in our country should be followed: post code, oblast', city/town, street, house number, apartment number (oblast', rayon, village, street, house number). Words, for example OBL, R-N, PGT

[poselok gorodskogo tipa - urban-type ~~community~~ settlement, i.e., in addresses, "city or town"], UL., D., KV, [oblast', rayon, city/town, street, house number, apartment number, and so forth, should not be translated into English but should just be written in Latin letters.

The addresses appearing on the cards must be authenticated with a post office stamp or a radio club seal.

Postal addresses of collective stations must be authenticated with the seal of their sponsoring organizations.

Cards must be sent by 28 February 1989 (cancellation date) to 252001, g. Kiyev-1, A/Ya 184 [P. O. Box 184, 251002 KIEV].

Instead of publishing the addresses of QSL bureaus, it is considered preferable to include the callsigns of club stations together with the addresses of their QSL bureaus, since these practically always coincide.

Callsign holders may submit ONLY ONE address for inclusion in the guide. This may be a home, post office box, or even a "DO VOSTREBOVANIYA" [poste restante, general delivery] address. (Don't forget the post code!)

Preliminary orders for the guide may be sent to: 252018, g. Kiyev, ploshchad' Kalinina, 1, KMO USSR (CALLBOOK) [CALLBOOK, Committee of Youth Organizations of the Ukrainian SSR, 1 Kalinin Square, 252018 KIEV]. Orders may be sent by organizations or may be collective or individual. The [[[reference price - oriyentirovochnaya tsena]]] is 4 rubles.

Ongoing information on preparation of the guide will be given in the column "Dlya mandrivnikiv efiru" ["For Travellers on the Airwaves"] in the newspaper "Patriot Bat'kivshchini" ["Patriot of the Fatherland"], and may also be passed from one station to the other within the country.

NLD-1367, 15 February 1989:

CLUB NEWS

The Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR has confirmed the rules of the QRQ Club Club members meet Saturdays at 1100 MSK on 14,070 kHz and on Wednesdays at 2200 MSK on 3,565 kHz.

NLD-1368, 19 February 1989:

CLUB NEWS

Activity days will be sponsored on 27 - 28 February and on 1 March [1989] by the amateurs of Magnitogorsk [Chelyabinskaya Oblast', 165, 9A]. Send log extracts to 455037, Chlyabinskaya oblast', Magnitogorsk, kompleks DOSAAF, RTSh (diplomnoy komissii) [Diploma Commission, Radio Technical School, DOSAAF Complex, 455037 MAGNITOGORSK (Chlyabinskaya Oblast').

From 25 February through 4 March [1989] a group of Bryansk amateurs (UA3YEE, UA3YEG, RA3YF, and UZ3YWA) [the last is a collective-station callsign, identified as such by the fact that the second-to-last letter is a X, Y, W, or Z] will operate from the Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast' [042, J-R]. QSL cards may be sent to 241000, Bryansk, a/ya 27 [P O Box 27, 241000 BRYANSK]. From V. Shcherbakov, RA3YF.

UB4MM/RYOU will operate from Kiev until 1 March. QSL cards may be sent [PSE SASE] to 349918, Voroshilovgradskaya oblast', Lisichansk, a/ya 73 [P O Box 73, 349918 LISICHANSK (Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast')]. From A. Pivovarov, UB4MM.

From 23 February through 4 March [1989] the following stations will be on the air for 2 to 3 days from each of the oblasts listed: UD9D/UZ9WWA [D-D = 001, rayons directly subordinate to Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR]; UH1A/UZ9WWA, UH2A/UV9WN, RH2A/RW9WA [H-A = 191, Ashkhabad (city)]; UH1H/UZ9WWA, UH3H/UV9WN, RH3H/RW9WA [H-H = 043, Ashkhabadskaya Oblast']; UH1E/UZ9WWA, UH4E/UV9WN, RH4E/RW9WA [H-E = 044, Maryyskaya Oblast']. QSL cards for UZ9WWA and RW9WA may be sent to 450075, Ufa, a/ya 7056 [P O Box 7056, 450075 UFA] and for UV9WN to 450038, Ufa, a/ya 139 [P O Box 139, 450038 UFA].

NLD-1369, 22 February 1989:

CLUB NEWS

During activity days sponsored by the amateurs in Cherkasskaya Oblast' [080, B-C] 7 - 9 March 1989 to mark the birthdate of T. G. Shevchenko, 18 memorial stations will operate (12 using callsigns in the series UB4C../A and one each from Leningrad, Kiev, Mangyshlak, Orenburg, Kzyl-Orda, and Nukus). Apply for the [related] Kobzar' diploma to 257236, USSR, Cherkassy, ul. Uritskogo, 195, RTSh (diplomnoy komissii) [Diploma Commission, Radio Technical School, 195 Uritskiy St., 257236 CHERKASSY (Ukrainian SSR)]. [Note that in the Russian form of the address, "USSR" refers to the Ukrainian SSR (Ukrainskaya Sovetskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika), not to the USSR. The Cyrillic letters standing for USSR are SSSR (Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik).]

[The meaning of the following item is not clear to me.] The Soviet DX Club has begun accepting candidate members — those radioamateurs who have the R-150-S Diploma [Worked 150 Countries Certificate]. Their rights and obligations are the same as [full?] club members, but they don't receive a membership number and contacts with them don't count for the "U-DX-C" diploma. To receive this diploma, it is necessary to work 25 club members, after 1 January 1988. Endorsements are issued for 50, 75, and 100, etc., club members.
From A. Kucherenko, UT5HP.

QSL cards for radioamateurs in the Tatarskaya ASSR [094, 4P] should now be sent to 420045, Kazan', ab./yashch. 19 [P. O. Box 19, 420045 KAZAN']. From A. Novikov, RA4PO.

Activity days on 13 through 19 March 1989 will be sponsored by amateurs in Tselinogradskaya Oblast' [016, L-B], dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the beginning of the Virgin Lands campaign [under Khrushchev]. Send log extracts to 473019, Tselinograd, poselok Staryy Aeroport, RTSh DOSAAF (orgkomitet dney aktivnosti) [Activity Days Organizing Committee, DOSAAF Radio Technical School, Old Airport Settlement, 473019 TSELINOGRAD]. From I. Marchenko, UL7BF.

NLD-1370, 26 February 1989:

CLUB NEWS

In connection with the tenth anniversary of the children's-youths' radio club "Zvezda" ["Star"], memorial pennants will be issued to those contacting the greatest number of club members from 13 through 19 March [1989]. Club members are UA4AG, UA4AO, UA4ACP, UA4ACQ, UA4AHK, UA4ANZ, UA4AOL, UW4AB, UZ4AWP, UZ4AWV, and UZ4AYI. Send log extracts and QSL cards to 400075, Volgograd, ab./yashch. 2118 [P. O. Box 2118, 400075 VOLGOGRAD]. [Volgogradskaya Oblast' = 156, 4A.]

The "Cup of Eastern Siberia and the Far East" competitions will take place 3 March [1989] from 1700 to 2100 MSK [1400 to 1800 UT] (telegraph) and 10 March from 1700 to 2100 MSK (telephone) on 1.8 and 3.5 MHz. To count, contacts must be with contacts with Oblasts (R-100-O listing) 103 to 107, 159, 124, 174, 085, 098, 166, 175, 100 to 112, 153, 138, 139, 128, or 129. Send reports to 665719, Irkutskaya Oblast' [124, OS], Bratsk, ab./yashch. 1065 (sudeyskoy kollegii) [Judges' Collegium, P. O. Box 1065, 665719 BRATSK (Irkutskaya Oblast')]. From S. Kiril'chuk, UAOSDX.

COMPETITIONS

The ARRL DX CONTEST (FONE) will take place 4 - 5 March. The Telephone Shortwave Radiocommunication Championship of the USSR will take place 12 March. The CQWW WPX CONTEST will take place 25 - 26 March.

Reports for the Championship [of 12 March 1989; see preceding paragraph] should be sent to 142703, Moskovskaya oblast', Vidnoye, ab./yashch. 23 (sudeyskoy kollegii) [Judges' Collegium, P. O. Box 23, 142703 VODNOYE (Moskovskaya Oblast')]. [Moskovskaya Oblast' = 142, 3D.] From S. Puzin, UA4ACP.

RADIOAMATEUR SATELLITES

"RS-10" reference data for 4, 11, 18, and 25 March [1989] indicate first orbit of the day, time (UT), and ascending-node longitude: 8,498 - 0021 - 210°; 8,594 - 0023 - 223°; 8,690 - 0025 - 236°; 8,786 - 0027 - 248°. The "OSCAR-13" data in NLD-1354 are still current. From L. Maksakov, RA3AT.